THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
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DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C.; WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865. [No. 247.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Letter from the President

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.

The following was laid before Congress this afternoon:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Richmond, Feb. 6, 1865.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States.

Recently I received a written notification which satisfied me that the President of the United States was disposed to confer informally with unofficial agents that might be sent by me with a view to the restoration of peace. I requested Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and Hon. John A. Campbell, to proceed through our lines and hold a conference with Mr. Lincoln or such persons as he might designate to represent him.—I herewith submit for the information of Congress the report of the eminent citizens above named, showing that the enemy refused to enter into negotiations with the Confederate States, or any of them separately, or give to our people any other terms or garrantees than those which consequence may grant, or to permit us to have peace or any other basis than our unconditional submission to their rule, complete with acceptance of their recent legislation, including the amendment to the Constitution for the emancipation of all negro slaves and with the right on the part of the Federal Congress to legislate on the subject of the relation between the white and black population of each—such is as I understand effective amendments to the Constitution which had been endorsed by the Congress of the United States.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Report of the Commissioners.

RICHMOND, Feb 5.

To the President of the Confederate States:

SIR—Under your letter of appointment as Commissioners of Jan. 28th, we proceeded to seek an informal conference with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States upon the subject mentioned in your letter. A conference was granted and took place on the 30th ult. on board a steamer anchored in Hampton Roads where we met President Lincoln and Hon. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State of United States. It continued for several hours and was both full and explicit. We learned from them that the message of President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States in December last explains clearly and distinctly his sentiments as to terms, conditions, and mode of proceeding by which peace may be secured to the people, and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end. We understood from him that no terms or proposals of any treaty or agreement looking to an ultimate settlement would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States because that would be a recognition of their existence as a seperate power, which under no circumstances would be done, and for like reasons that no such terms could be entertained by him from the States separately, that no extended truce or armistice at present advised would be granted or amended without a satisfactory assurance in advance of the complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the Confederacy: that whatever consequences may follow from the re-establishment of that authority must not only be accepted, but must be accepted by all individuals, subject to the pains and penalties under the laws of the United States, but they might rely upon a very liberal use of the power confided to him, to remit these pains and penalties, if peace be restored.

During the conference the proposed amendments of the Constitution of the United States, adopted by Congress on the 31st, were brought to our mind.—These amendments provide that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, should exist within the United States or any place within its jurisdiction, and Congress should have the power to enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation. Of all the correspondence that proceeded the conference herein mentioned and leading to the same, you have herewith been informed.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) A. H. STEPHENS.
R. M. T. HUNTER,
J. A. CAMPBELL.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5.

The Senate adopted a resolution of thanks to Capt. Semmes, officers and crew, for the victory over the enemy's steamer *Hatteras*, for the long and arduous cruise in the pursuit and destruction of the enemy's commerce. The negro bill was further discussed.

The House amendment leaving the number of slaves to be employed in the army, undefined, was agreed to. After executive session adjourned.

In the House resolutions were unanimously adopted inviting the Commissioners to address the Members of Congress and the citizens on the Capitol Square.

Mr. Moore introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to enquire into the expediency of investing the President with power to call into the service all able bodied male negroes in the Confederate States to be used as he may think best to aid in the military defence of our country. The motion to lay it on the table was negatived by 32 to 39. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Chambers' resolution of enquiry if the Confederate Government has Constitutional right to purchase slaves as soldiers and offer them freedom, was tabled. The House then resolved to go into secret session.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.

Our Commissioners were not allowed to leave the boat at Fortress Monroe. At nine o'clock Friday morning Lincoln and Seward met them on board, and the interview lasted nearly three hours resulting as stated in yesterday's telegrams. In the course of the conversation Lincoln stated that Blair's visit to Richmond so far as it contemplated any arrangement of peace was without his approval Lincoln and Seward both incidentally admitted the probability of the complication of foreign relations, but professed to be able to suppress the rebellion in time to meet them. They were very courteous to our Commissioners. Lincoln related several anecdotes. In parting he said, "God bless you!" Hunter asked to be remembered to all old friends in the North.

It is understood that Mr. Stephens will return to Georgia in a few days and canvass the State for a vigorous prosecution of the war. He says the only hope now left for the whole South was in strong arms and stout hearts.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.

The *Herald* of the 3d has been received. It has an account of the peace mission, the movements of Commissioners, and Lincoln, and speculations as to result of the move.

Two hundred buildings were destroyed by the Savannah fire.

Lincoln has abated twenty-five per cent. of the quota of New York under the impending draft.

Advices from Hilton Head says two corps of Sherman's army were advancing against Charleston.

Gold unchanged. Later European news unimportant.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayettevillee.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be wel hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

WANTED TO RENT.

A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH TWO ROOMS, or a part of a house, for a highly respectable family of refugees—a lady and Children, the husband being in the field. Apply immediately at the

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
January 28, 2865. 236—tf.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I SHALL MAKE APplication to the General Assembly at its next session, to have the Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute at Warrenton, N. C. incorporated. JULIUS WILCOX.
Jan. 12, 1865. 224—4in.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864 218—tf.

S. T. WILDER,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
LOUISBURG, N. C.,

Will make sales of real or personal property, merchandise provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.
January 9, 1865. 221—tf.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864. No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED DAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:
For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
January 25, 1865. 235—tf.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.
PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day. While it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes us we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, & CO.,
Jan 18—228 tf. Richmond, Va.

ATTRACTIVE SALE.
(To the Ladies)

ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH INST., AT THE SALES room of the undersigned, will be sold a most elegant and desirable collection of the various articles constituting the wardrobe of a lady, including many beautiful dresses and other things appertaining to a lady's toilet, of the latest foreign styles and patterns.

Also a case of very fine Corsets, damaged by salt water.

These articles will be exhibited to Ladies in the upper room of our store for two days next before the day of sale.

Bonds and good security, payable six months after the day of sale, will be required from the purchasers.

By order of the administrator.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.
February 3, 1865. 243—d5t&wtd4.

LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING 160 ACRES, FOUR miles east of Graham and two miles east of Haw River Depot, and only half mile from the N. C. Central Railroad, and bounded in part by the waters of Back, Otter and Quaker creeks.

Terms: $5,000 in Bank Notes or $1,500 in a note payable on demand. For further particulars, address

W. F BASON,
Haw River, N. C. R. R.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. J. W. HARRISON.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTION & COMMIS. MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.,

HAVING REGULARLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, SOlicit consignments.

They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of all Goods, Stocks, &c., &c.

REFER TO
C. Dewey and W. H. Jones, Cashiers, Raleigh.
Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
Jesse H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D. A. Davis, Cashier, Salisbury.
T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
A. McDean Cashier, Fayetteville.
Jas. E. Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Branch Morton & Co., Richmond.
Jan. 12, 1865. wtf.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 360 acres of land attached.

Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865. 248—tf.

Almanac manacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred.	75 00
" " doz.	10 00
" " single copy.	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2. 1865. 215—tf.

FAUCETT, LONG & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of real and personal property, and solicits consignments.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

On Consignment and for Sale,

100 KEGS SODA.

LONG, FAUCETT & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier. C. F. DEEMS.
Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, Housewives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$3 for 6 months, or $5 for 8 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

NOTICE.

WALTER A. THOMPSON WILL LEAVE HILLSBORO' for the army in Virginia, by the way of Danville, on Wednesday the 25th instant. All boxes properly marked and weighed will be taken charge of and delivered.

The boxes sent to Kirkland's and Clingman's Brigades were sold at auction and I am prepared to pay to the persons who sent them the amount for which they were sold.

W. A. THOMPSON.
January 20, 1865. 231—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 209—tf.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.
A Military and Classical Finishing School.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN MARCH 1st, 1865, at Mebanesville, on the North Carolina Railroad. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made with a view to making good SOLDIERS, as well as good scholars. Address

Col. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendant.
Oaks, N. C.
January 20, 1865. 40—w6t*.

NOTICE.
Rutherford County, N. C.

A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT, WAS confined in the public Jail of said County, on the 10th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time a dark coat and pants, a high black felt hat, and is rather slow spoken, and says he belonged to B. O. Kelly, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Augusta, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson and he says he ranaway from Dickson to get back to his mistress. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided.

G. W. CORBET, Jailor.
December 28, 1864 37—w6m.

A Private School.

THE FIFTH SESSION OF MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, will begin on the 10th February. Only a limited number of pupils can be received.

For further information address

MISS M. P. MANGUM,
Flat River, Orange Co., N. C.
Dec. 26, 1864. 111—wsw.

FOR RENT.

IN WAKE FOREST, UNTIL THE 20TH OCTOBER next, a nicely furnished residence, containing nine rooms, with necessary outhouses. A fine well of water is on the premises, also a large orchard, grapery and a garden of three acres. The place is about 16 miles from Raleigh, on the R. & G. R. R.

Possession given immediately. Apply to

GRAHAM DAVES,
Raleigh, N. C.
February 7, 1865. 246—3t.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Ald.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux; Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C. Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, jr. of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the INSANE Asylum.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25 000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $3,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. W R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Ginger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War; Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. St. Geo Offutt, Chief of Contract Bureau. B Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C, Chief Clerk.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the oath must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their papers to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (If a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY,
161—tf. Commissioner.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 20 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	30 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	40 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	1 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	2 0 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
May		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Jun.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
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	27	28	29	30	31		
Sept						1	2
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	31						

1865. 1865.

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FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

No	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C atham,
2			J T Seal s,
3	S D Thurston,	W M Parsly,	W T Emott,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S Mc D Tate,	R W Yorke,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitso ,	W A Barder,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Reily
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Boyce,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A J Sexton,	J H Limbeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hinemond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W P Mart n,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McColl,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F T on,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G P White field,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	E M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G L wis,	
33	R V Cowan	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordon,	
35	J T Johnson,	S R Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost,
38	J. A Alford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore,	
42	J S Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singletary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	J G McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A H l,	
49	L M Mc ee,	J T Davis,	C C Petty,
50	G Washburn,	J C Vanhook,	H J Lewis,
51	H Mendenhall,	C B Robson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connady,	A W Bello,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Boulin,
59	D D Fe rebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mason,
60	W M Hardy,		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton,	P G Caldwell,
63		D S Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Ba rd,	J Pepin,
66	J H N thereutt,	G W Wright,	D L Pavis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hilton,	R C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T. (Farmers) by Maj J. M Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery by Maj J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Art llery by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col. W. H Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R Love; Maj. W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel, J. A. M Rainey.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	F S Armfield.	C. W. Broadfoot.	W McK Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. T. Beasley.	N. A Gregory.
3	J. W. Hinsdale,	W. F.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
WEDNESDAY, - - - FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

THERE ARE indications that, immediately upon the *heels* of the contemptuous rejection of the offer of negotiations for peace by our Government to the Yankees, active operations in the field are to be resumed, if the state of the weather should permit.

How far the cold rain and sleet commencing here on yesterday may delay this activity we cannot at present say. Telegrams received here day before yesterday reported heavy skirmishing going on along the lines about Petersburg. Up to the time of this writing we have nothing more recent from that quarter. Rumors were abundant on the street on the same day, of the advance of Sherman on Branchville, and of a fight in progress at or near that place. We could trace the rumor, however, to no reliable source, though the known state of things in that quarter rendered it in the judgment of those with whom we conversed, not at all improbable. Time only, can determine what is to be the issue when that conflict takes place, if it is not already over. That the government is not asleep as to the state of affairs in that quarter, and is doing what it can to retrieve our affairs from the unpleasant condition into which they had been plunged, our readers may feel assured.

If our friends in South Carolina are inspired with that feeling, at the unceremonious manner in which propositions for negotiations of peace, were spurned by the Yankees, which are proper, even for those who were not the most eager to plunge into this war at the first; they may do much towards strengthening the arms of our Generals, and enabling them to change the tide of success in the South and South-West. From all we learn we are sure that conscription has been executed with far less vigilance and severity there than with us. Let them now that the heart of their own State is threatened, put forth their whole strength against the ruthless foe. Let our general government, as recently urged by a member of Congress, bury the proposition to put slaves into the army with guns on their shoulders, which has caused so much dissention by the dire prospect it presents of stripping the country of the last of its productive laborers, and the terrible disorganization of society for ages to come; and in lieu thereof, as has been, we hope seriously, proposed in Congress, let the multitudes of sturdy and robust placemen, who occupy sinecure positions, which benefit neither the government nor the community they live in, go to the front, and the army will thereby be strengthened, the people reanimated, and immense good done to the cause.

MESSRS. ASKEW & Co. will sell two likely negro girls and two negro men to-day.

NUMBER OF EXEMPTS.—Mr. Ellis, of the military committee of the House of Representatives, stated a few days since that the exempts are as follows in the States this side the Mississippi river:

Physical disability,	61,167
State officers exempted by Governors,	18,785
Ministers,	3,086
Insane Asylum managers and nurses,	185
Editors and employees of newspapers,	686
Apothecaries,	399
Physicians,	3,718
Teachers and professors,	1,557
Under the fifteen negro clause,	3,645
Quakers, Dunkards, &c.,	892
Mail contractors,	479
Railroad employees,	4,982
	99,611

We here in Wilmington are now a very quiet people since the fall of Fort Fisher. That cut off the blockade running, and with that event a remarkable change has been produced in our population. The strange faces of men in foreign garb, and with foreign accent, no longer fill the eye at every turn, or meet it at every corner. The dream is past, and very little of it now remains. Sundry accustomed faces too are gone, and the places that knew them knew them no more, though not we trust forever. One the other hand, people have come back to occupy their own house, thinking the town safer than the country in case of raids.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The Taunton *Gazette* says that at a recent church fair a set of Cooper's works were promised to him who should answer a set of conundrums. The winner received a set of *wooden pails.*

A letter from Monterey, says Hon. Pierre Soule has arrived in the city of Mexico, on a mission for the Confederate States.

We are requested to say that there is a box at the depot in this place, containing a corpse, marked "J G Ratchford, Charlotte N. C." The box was found lying near the depot at Greensboro' exposed to the weather by Mr. Martin Ichower of this county, who generously took charge of it, paid the freight charges, and brought it to this place. If the deceased has any friends or relations about here they are requested to take charge of the corpse.—*Char. Dem.*

The Hon Joseph Conrad, the younger brother of Sir Samuel Conrad, died in Liverpool on the 16th inst.

Brigadier General M. C. Butler, commanding a brigade of South Carolina cavalry, has been promoted to the rank of major-general, to date from the 19th of September, 1864.

General Cullen A. Battle, of Tuckegee, was in Montgomery, Ala., on the 19th ult. He was wounded in the Valley of Virginia, and is still on crutches; but, it is hoped, will soon be able to dispense with them.

A large and enthusiastic meeting has been held in Newman, Georgia, and adopted resolutions condemnatory of the peace meeting in Savannah, convened by Mayor Arnold.

The Louisville *Journal* states that Major Wilson, of Gen. S. D. Lee's staff, who was captured near Nashville, had escaped from the train, while in transitu to Louisville.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 6th, 1865.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The consideration of the unfinished business—the bill to authorize the removal of State Troops beyond the limits of the State, in certain contingencies—was taken up, and

Mr. Dick proceeded to address the Senate in continuation of his remarks of Saturday last on that subject, defending his past action and defining his present position in reference to the position of affairs. He was, he would say, emphatically a peace man—he spoke for peace, he voted for peace, he acted at all times for the liberties of the people.

The Senator from Columbus (Mr. Ellis) was for war, speaking, voting, acting and to act for war, continuing at some length his remarks. Mr. D. closed by saying he feared the Senate of North Carolina would not meet again, or if met should be only a gathering of scattered fragments.

Mr. Hall said he dared nothing for the bill, it was a perfect nonentity for there was virtually no Home Guard, they had all been exempted by the General Assembly. The great question was not about the Home Guards, but as to what the Senate of North Carolina in this emergency should do. He wished to ascertain this sentiment, and know if they were willing that 800,000 muskets should be laid down at the feet of the public enemy. For himself he was an original secessionist—he believed himself right then and believed himself right now. [Applause.] We were not conquered yet. Spain had done more than we. Prussia had endured every extremity and should *we* yield to adverse circumstances *they* had opposed unflinchingly. To know what the sentiment of the Senate was he would offer some resolutions though he had but little hope of their meeting acceptance. These resolutions, in substance, call upon the Military Committee to perfect and report bills to do away with Home Guard exemptions, to consolidate militia and Home Guards, to reduce supernumerary officers, to place these consolidated forces in camps of instruction, and place 20,000 able-bodied negro fellows at the service of the Government.

Mr. Odom hoped the bill would pass. He was in favor of continuing the struggle, and would send the Home Guards to the moon, if their presence there would subserve the public good. To surrender now was destruction.

Mr. Warren moved to amend by inserting "twenty" for "thirty." Not agreed to, yeas 19, nays 23.

Mr. Pool moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill. Not agreed to, yeas 17, nays 25.

Mr. Arendell moved to lay it on the table. Not agreed to, yeas 17, nays 25.

Mr. Arendell then moved to postpone its further consideration till the third Thursday in May next. Not agreed to, yeas 17, nays 25.

Mr. Winstead moved the Senate adjourn till to-morrow at 7 o'clock. Not agreed to, yeas 14, nays 28.

Mr. Warren moved to strike out "*thirty*" and insert "*twenty-five*" in the place thereof. This bill he said could not pass, he thought the persistency of the friends of the bill was factious, and asked why it had not been brought up before.

Mr. Patton said that the bill had been withheld, solely to accommodate the opponents of it, and as to the bill not passing, he would ask why it could not pass?

Mr. Warren moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Not agreed to, yeas 17, nays 25.

Mr. Winstead moved to adjourn till to-night at 6½ o'clock. Not agreed to, yeas 14, nays 27.

Mr. Ellis said a vote might be had if the opponents of the bill would act with the courtesy that had led its friends to allow its postponement some days ago for the accommodation of those opponents.

Mr. Pool proceeded to discuss the bill, giving a brief summary of his objections to the bill, objections which he would proceed to enlarge on if it seemed the intention of the Senate to force a vote.

Mr. Hall said he wished the country to know the position of the Senate, for though a minority now had the advantage of the majority of the Senate, it would appear the Senate wished North Carolina to strike one honest blow before she fell, if fall she must.

Mr. Warren argued the unconstitutionality of the bill, declaring he was opposed to its passage as being both impolitic and unconstitutional.

At the conclusion of Mr. Warren's remarks the Senate at 6 o'clock took a recess to 7 p. m.

NIGHT SESSION.

Quite a number of bills, among them to reclaim swamp lands, to incorporate the *Conservative* Publishing Co., to amend the charter of the Pittsboro and Haywood Plank Road Co, and divers resolutions, chiefly private, passed their final reading.

The bill to exempt the commissioners and Police of the city of Raleigh was rejected on its second reading, and the bill to amend the act to better promote the efficiency of the Home Guard organization passed its final reading with a slight amendment concurred in by the House.

And the Senate then adjourned till 7 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill to declare contracts hereafter made, during the continuance of the war, unless otherwise expressed, payable in currency, passed its third reading, yeas fifty six, nays twenty-three.

A number of engrossed bills and resolutions were received from the Senate, and, on motion of Mr. Dargan, the House adjourned till 7 a. m., to-morrow.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7th, 1865.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Senate met this morning at 7 o'clock a. m.

A message was received from the House proposing to postpone the hour of adjournment from eight to nine a. m., in which proposition the Senate concurred.

Other messages were received transmitting a large number of acts and resolutions (to be more particularly noticed in a forthcoming synopsis of the legislation of the session) for the ratification of the Speaker of the Senate.

Mr. Horton made one, and Mr. Blount made three recommendations for appointment as magistrates, in none of which the Senate concurred.

The Speaker announced Messrs Ellis and Leitch as the Senate branch of the joint select committee to investigate alleged abuses and violations of charter by the railroads of the State.

Mr. Patterson introduced the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due and are hereby tendered to the Honorable Giles Mebane for the able, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has presided over the Senate during the present session, which resolution was unanimously adopted and, the Senate rising,

MR SPEAKER Mebane said in compliance with an old established custom on occasions of this nature he would essay a few remarks. He fully appreciated the compliment the Senate had seen fit to pay him, and would say that as presiding officer of that body, he had ever received the most courteous treatment. He sincerely hoped that Senators would have a safe journey to their homes and there find their families well and happy. And now he would declare the Senate adjourned till the third Thursday in May next, and thereupon the Senate adjourned till the 18 day of May, 1865.

[The thanks of the Reporter are especially due to Neill McKay Esq., Principal Clerk of the Senate for great and repeated assistance in his efforts to obtain an accurate reports of Senate proceedings. To Messrs Page and Talley, Doorkeepers he is also indebted for many facilities rendered in the fulfillment of his repertorial duties.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at 7 o'clock, a. m., Mr. Fowle in the Chair, Speaker Donnell being detained from Commons Hall by illness.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, a message was sent to the Senate requesting the concurrence of that body in a postponement of the hour of adjournment to 9 a. m.

Mr. Grissom introduced a resolution instructing the Principal Clerk to prepare and have printed a calendar showing the status of the unfinished business before the House.

Senate bill to amend the charter of the town of Salisbury, was, under a suspension of the rules, passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, the resolution to appoint a committee of investigation on the management of the State railroads, was taken up and passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules. Messrs. Fowle, Phillips, and Brown of Mecklenburg, were appointed the House branch of said committee.

Mr. Benbury introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. R. S. Donnell is entitled to, and is hereby tendered, the thanks of this House of Commons for the able, dignified, and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of Speaker during the sessions of this Legislature.

Resolved, That Messrs. R. S. Tucker, Principal, and Jno. A. Stanley, Assistant Clerk, of this House, are hereby tendered the thanks of this House for the faithful discharge of their duties.

And then the House was declared adjourned till the third Thursday in May next.

[To R. S. Tucker, Esq., Principal Clerk of the House of Commons, the thanks of the Reporter are due in an especial manner for valuable and repeated assistance rendered him in making up his reports. Mr. Tucker has so admirably systemized his journal as at any moment to enable one to see at a glance the state of affairs before the House, and to this system and Mr. T's. uniform courtesy in placing it at his disposal, the Reporter is largely indebted for whatever accuracy his reports of proceedings may have possessed.]

REPORT OF JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE UPON SINKING FUND.

The undersigned, to whom has been referred the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, beg leave to submit that they have carefully examined the accounts in that office from the time at which it was organized down to the close of the last year, and find the statements and balances set forth in that report to be entirely accurate. They have also counted the Bonds and Certificates which constitute the Fund now in the hands of the Commissioners, and find that these correspond precisely with the documents appended to the account current.

The undersigned are of opinion that the moneys which have been entrusted by the State to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been invested and managed with great care and skill; and they submit that North Carolina owes her acknowledgements to these distinguished and venerable gentlemen for their disinterested services during the past eight years, in establishing and advancing her policy in regard to a reduction of the public debt.

In accordance with a valuable suggestion of obvious propriety contained in the Report of the Commissioners, the undersigned submit the accompanying bill to amend the Revenue Act, ratified on the 22d day of December, 1865.

S. F PATTERSON, Chairman.
THOS. J. PITCHFORD,
P. MURPHY,
S. F. PHILLIPS.

THE EXEMPTION BILL.

CHARLOTTE CO. VA., Jan. 26, 1865.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I wish you would inform the public through your paper whether the exemption bill, passed a few days ago, in the House of Representatives, does away with the present exemption law; or whether it proposes to modify the present exemption law by repealing the particular sections mentioned in the bill passed a few days ago.

Yours, Respectfully,

REPLY.

The exemption bill referred to by our correspondent, does not repeal or modify the existing law on the subject of exemptions, except in three particulars: "First, it repeals the "fifteen negro" exemption. Secondly, it abolishes all exemptions and details *granted by the President or Secretary of War* to persons under forty years of age, except light duty men and artizans, mechanics and scientific men employed by or working for the government. Thirdly, it restricts the exemption of mail contractors and drivers to contractors *personally engaged* in executing existing contracts. The rest of the present exemption law remains in full force.

It may be proper to explain, as to the second head of the bill, that it applies only to what the public know as "details," although "exemptions" are mentioned. But these are the exemptions which the existing law authorizes the President or Secretary of War to grant, not those which are granted *by law*, such as those of public officers, preachers, teachers, &c. It is understood that the President or Secretary of War have not been in the habit of granting exemptions. They have made details. The bill revokes both, and prohibits both for the future except as before explained.

The bill requires the bonds of exempted and detailed men when they are called into service to be abated in proportion to the time they may lose of their exemption or detail for a year.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

From the Church Intelligencer.

Whether there is much, or any, truth in the common saying, that the darkest hour of the night is always just before morning, and that the tempest is most commonly then at its height, the writer will not pretend to say, though he considers it to a pretty good extent verified by his own observation. But whether it be so or not, it is, at all events, a popular conceit, and as such has served as the groundwork for the following lines, which may pass with the public for what they are worth. It is at least suited to the times.

NIGHT'S DARKEST HOUR.

I've wandered long; I've wandered far,
From youth to hoary age;
In joy and grief—in peace and war,
I've trod life's troubled stage;
And many a dark and weary hour
I've seen along my way,
But always found the darkest hour
Was just before the day.

I've stood upon the mountain's peak;
I've stood within the vale,
And marked the storms above that break,
Or down the depths prevail;
I've watched those storms of deepest lower
From eve till morning gray,
But ever found the tempest's power
Was just before the day.

Sad soul! look up—thy night of care,
Perhaps, is almost past;
The blow, thou now art called to bear,
To thee may be the last;
Behind the clouds the skies are bright,
The clouds will pass away,
The darkest hour of every night
Is just before the day.

My country! O my country! hear
This voice from Heaven to thee,
That comes, in thy dark hour, to cheer
And say thou'lt yet be free;
Press on brave hearts! nor cringe, nor cower,
Nor fear th' unequal fray,
The darkest hour, the tempest's power,
Are just before the day.

T. S. W. MOTT.

*As a substantive somewhat obsolete, but used by old writers in the sense of *gloominess, violence, sullenness*, etc.

REBELLION.

Even Lord John Russell confesses his inability to see any cause for the excessive indignation manifested in the North at the crime of "rebellion."—England, he observes, rebelled against Charles I.; rebelled against James II.; and the people of New England, not content with these two rebellions, rebelled against George III. Without deciding whether those rebellions were justifiable, or whether they were wrong, or whether the Southern rebellion is justifiable or not, Earl Russell says: "The mere fact of rebellion is not, in my eyes, a crime of so deep a dye that we must renounce all fellowship and communion and relationship with those who have been guilty of it. I own I cannot but wonder to see the offspring of three rebellions really speaking like the Czar of Russia, the Sultan of Turkey, or Louis XIV. himself, of the dreadful crime and guilt of rebellion."

What adds to the audacity of this outcry, is the simple fact that there has been no rebellion at all, unless it be that of the Black Republican party against the American Constitution. There must be allegiance to a government acknowledged before resistance of its authority becomes rebellion. The States never owed any such allegiance to their agency at Washington. They were the sovereigns, to whom, and to whom alone, the supreme allegiance of their respective inhabitants was due.

CAPT. B. C. MANLY.—We had the pleasure of seeing this gentleman on our streets last week, and were glad to see him looking so well. As an artillery officer he probably has no superior, and his battery is one of the most famous in the Confederate army. We believe it was engaged in every battle of the last Spring campaign except that of the Wilderness, where artillery could not be used. At the battle of Cold Harbor, it was twice charged by overwhelming numbers, but men and officers stood to their guns, and we have been reliably informed that it is no mere fancy phrase to say that the dead in front of it were heaped in piles. Both charges were repulsed with immense loss to the enemy.

"Manly's Battery" has made a name in history that the country may well be proud of. It is composed mostly of "Raleigh boys," and Raleigh, especially, is proud of it, as she ought to be; and with equal pride she can look to her "Oak City Guards", and her "Raleigh Rifles." Alas, how few remain!—*Progress.*

NAPOLEON'S LIFE OF JULIUS CÆSAR.—A London paper has the following literary paragraph:

"M. Henri Plon is busily engaged at the Imperial printing office superintending the printing of the forthcoming "Life of Cæsar." A magnificent edition of one thousand copies has been ordered to be got up for the purpose of presentation to crowned heads, foreign ambassadors and literary or political celebrities. A popular edition, however, will appear about the middle of February. The Emperor, it is stated, has ordered the work to be translated into English, and has undertaken to revise the proofs himself.

"There is a good deal of speculation in English literary articles as to the probable translator of the French Emperor's *Vire de Cæsar*. It is said that several eminent authors have gone from London to Paris to apply for the permission, but that up to the present moment no appointment has been made. The day of publication for the first volume is fixed for the 10th of next month, and, as it is the Emperor's wish that it should appear simultaneously in French, German and English, there is not very much time left for the task. M. Frohner, Conservateur of the Library at the Louvre, has done the German translation. Volume one will be devoted to the geographic and archæologic description of Cæsar's campaign in Gaul."

SOAP—A PATENT CLAIMED.—If no one has made the discovery and procured a patent I hereby claim one for making soap.

I hereby give the benefit of the same to the Clarion office.

This morning my attention was called to a pot of ley hominy of my house woman—too much water to get meal, and we have to subsist on ley hominy at such times—I called the cook and directed the corn to be taken out and the ley saved, first trying it and finding it to be better soap than I have paid two dollars a pound for.

I learn there was near three pecks of corn and about thirty quarts of strong ley, and it boiled for four hours. The hominy is at this moment undergoing a cleaning to be eaten to-morrow. This is no joke, and I think the man who talked of making soap from shucks, meant corn. We have eleven quarts of better soap than some of our hard cases would have charged me full forty dollars for and the hominy made.

If I am not in error, this is a blessing in these times when grease is scarce. I hope it may benefit our people, and thus I will be quite paid for this.

Let some other person test and then circulate.

A REFUGEE OF 62.

MRS. Robert H. Davis was recently murdered at Mobley Pond, Ga., by a negro woman. The instrument used was a hatchet. The murderess confessed the crime, and was instantly executed.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

A dispatch from Charleston, the 2d, says the enemy advanced across Whippy Swamp, and drove our cavalry on the left six miles from Braxton's bridge. A column of cavalry was moving rapidly on the Augusta road. Another dispatch says the enemy have possession of McBride's bridge, and skirmishing is going on in front of Braxton's bridge. The enemy are certainly moving on Branchville.

The enemy landed from two barges at Young's island on the 1st inst, drove in our pickets, burned several houses on plantations, and retired. Three steamers are off White Point, and a landing is threatened.

The following will not be unacceptable to such of our readers as are unable to consult maps:

The South Carolina railroad extends in a nearly Northwest direction from Charleston to Augusta 137 miles. At a point 62 miles out from Charleston, or 75 miles from Augusta, is Branchville.

At Branchville, a railroad called the Columbia branch, sets off at right angles to the South Carolina railroad, and runs nearly Northeast 43 miles to Kingsville, where it has connections with Columbia, Wilmington, &c.

The Charleston and Savannah railroad runs almost due West about 50 miles, to the Combahee river; thence it declines to the Southwest, to Savannah, 54 miles further.

The country along the Charleston and Savannah railroad, and between that and the South Carolina railroad, is the theatre of Sherman's present movements.

LATEST OFFICIAL NEWS.

The War Department has nothing new respecting Sherman's movements. It is thought that a part of his force may attempt to cross the Saltkelchie, seven miles from "R. road bridge." The 14th corps is still crossing at Sister's Ferry.

A YANKEE RAID ON SALISBURY.—The East Tennessee corespondent of the Richmond Whig writes from Bristol on the 11th:—

"Considerable activity is reported among the troops around Knoxville. Salisbury is the object of the next movement. Several officers have made their escape from that prison recently, and have furnished the authorities at Knoxville with maps of fortifications, routes, &c—every thing requisite to make an invading party successful. New horses have been furnished Gillem's command, and they are ready for another extensive raid. There will be no demonstration on Southwestern Virginia until towards spring, when the troops from Kentucky will be transferred to this department. An infantry force and a small quantity of cavalry, as scouts, may make a demonstration on this front, as a diversion in favor of the raiding party that shall move into North Carolina."

RESIGNATION.—We understand that John S. Wiley, Esq., has resigned his position as City Marshal and Tax Collector for the town of Charlotte.

Wm. Johnston, Esq., of Charlotte, N. C., was tendered the appointment of Commissary General, in place of Northrop resigned, but Mr. Johnston declined it.

General Hagood was not wounded at Fort Fisher. He was absent from the army at that time.

About three hundred bales of cotton were burned in Griffin on Monday, January 15. Work of an incendiary.

A lot of sugar was sold by Ellis, Livingstone & Co., in Columbus, Ga., on Saturday last at from $7 to $8 per pound.

Sixty thousand dollars in silver bars have been received at San Francisco from Idaho, the first shipment of silver from the new silver mines in Southwestern Idaho, which promises to rival those in Nevada.

A FLEA UNDER A MICROSCOPE.—Chambers' *Journal* furnishes the following very interesting paragraph about a very small subject:

"When a flea is made to appear as large as an elephant, we can see all the wonderful parts of its formation, and are astonished to find that it has a coating of armor much more complete than ever a warrior wore, and composed of strong polished plates, fitted over each other, each plate covered like a tortoise shell, and, where they meet, hundreds of strong quills project like those on the back of the porcupine or hedgehog. There are the arched neck, the bright eyes, the transparent cases, pierces to puncture the skin, a sucker to draw away the blood, six jointed legs, four of which are folded on the breast, ready at any moment to be thrown out with tremendous force for that jump, which bothers one when they want to catch him, and at the end of each leg hooked claws, to enable him to cling to whatever he alights upon. A flea can jump a hundred times his own length, which is the same as if a man jumped to the height of seven hundred feet; and he can draw a load two hundred times his weight."

CASTOR OIL.—We have before us a bottle of this useful article, made by our fellow citizen, John Smith, Esq., of Broad River; he raised the bean himself, of which he has a quantity on hand, and will take pleasure in giving the necessary instruction for making the oil.—*Yorkville Enquirer.*

New Advertisements.

SALE OF SLAVES.

TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK WE WILL OFFER FOR sale by auction 2 likely No. 1 girls—and 2 first rate men—well qualified and sold for no fault, but for money.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.

Feb. 8, 1865. 247 1t.

GENERAL STATEMENT,

Showing the condition of the Bank of North Carolina, January 21st, 1865.

DR.		CR.	
Notes Discounted and Suspended Debt,	$1,495,901 32	Capital Stock,	$2,100,000
State, N. C. and C. S. A. Bonds,	1,754,811	General Profit and Loss,	329,218 51
Bills of Exchange,	673,328 92	Bank State N. C.,	50,073 24
Real Estate,	80,183 29	Due to other Banks,	1,203 93
Due from other Banks,	81,558 99	Notes in Circulation,	1,291,672
Notes on Various Banks and Notes, S. B. A.,	212,593 38	Dividends unpaid,	135,295 63
Specie,	416,510 5	Deposites,	332,537 10
Sterling Exchange,	10,947 80	Bills and Checks in transitu,	3,659 46
	$4,836,747 01		$4,836,747 01

247—1t. G. BEWEY, Cashier.